(b) contacting the biological sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers such that the polynucleotide sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 55 is amplified in a polymerase chain reaction;

(c) detecting an amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from the biological sample; and

(d) comparing the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from step (c) to the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence derived by contacting the same oligonucleotide primers with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

108. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers such that the polynucleotide sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 59 is amplified in a polymerase chain reaction;

(c) detecting an amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from the biological sample; and

(d) comparing the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from step (c) to the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence derived by contacting the same oligonucleotide primers with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

109. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers such that the polynucleotide sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 60 is amplified in a polymerase chain reaction;

(c) detecting an amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from the biological sample; and

(d) comparing the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from step (c) to the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence derived by contacting the same oligonucleotide primers with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

110. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers such that the polynucleotide sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 61 is amplified in a polymerase chain reaction;

(c) detecting an amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from the biological sample; and

(d) comparing the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from step (c) to the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence derived by contacting the same oligonucleotide primers with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

111. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers such that the polynucleotide sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 62 is amplified in a polymerase chain reaction;

(c) detecting an amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from the biological sample; and

(d) comparing the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from

step (c) to the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence derived by contacting the same oligonucleotide primers with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

112. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers such that the polynucleotide sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 63 is amplified in a polymerase chain reaction;

(c) detecting an amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from the biological sample; and

(d) comparing the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from step (c) to the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence derived by contacting the same oligonucleotide primers with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

113. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers such that the polynucleotide sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 64 is amplified in a polymerase chain reaction;

(c) detecting an amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from the biological sample; and

(d) comparing the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from step (c) to the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence derived by contacting the same oligonucleotide primers with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

114. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers such that the polynucleotide sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 65 is amplified in a polymerase chain reaction;

(c) detecting an amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from the biological sample; and

(d) comparing the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from step (c) to the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence derived by contacting the same oligonucleotide primers with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

115. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers such that the polynucleotide sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 67 is amplified in a polymerase chain reaction;

(c) detecting an amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from the biological sample; and

(d) comparing the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence from step (c) to the amount of amplified polynucleotide sequence derived by contacting the same oligonucleotide primers with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

116. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe comprising the polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 55;

(c) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe in step (c) to the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the same oligonucleotide probe contacted with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

117. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe comprising the polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 59;

(c) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe in step (c) to the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the same oligonucleotide probe contacted with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

118. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe comprising the polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 60;

(c) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the

oligonucleotide probe in step (c) to the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the same oligonucleotide probe contacted with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

119. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe comprising the polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 61;

(c) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe in step (c) to the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the same oligonucleotide probe contacted with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

120. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe comprising the polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62;

(c) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe in step (c) to the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the same oligonucleotide probe contacted with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

121. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe comprising the polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 63;

(c) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe in step (c) to the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the same oligonucleotide probe contacted with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

122. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe comprising the polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64;

(c) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe in step (c) to the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the same oligonucleotide probe contacted with a normal biological sample, and therefrom detecting the presence of breast cancer in the patient.

123. (New) A method for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe comprising the polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 65;